Amendments to the Specification:

Page 2, before line 11, the paragraph beginning with "The invention relates", insert the following title:

-- 1. Field of the Invention --

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 2, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The invention relates to a device for cutting bones to size, ~~in particular with~~ the bones being used for displacement osteotomy. --

Page 2, before line 14, the paragraph beginning with "There are known", insert the following title:

-- 2. Description of the Prior Art --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- It is the object of the invention to provide a device which permits an improved operation method for correcting bone malposition. This object is achieved by a device for cutting a bone piece to size, wherein the device includes a first mounting part defining a receiving channel thereon for receiving the bone piece, the receiving channel having a longitudinal axis, the mounting part further defining at least one slot therethrough in the region of said receiving channel arranged at an angle obliquely to the longitudinal axis of the receiving channel. The device may comprise two intersecting slots, wherein each of the slots is arranged at an acute angle relative to the longitudinal axis of the receiving channel. The device may further comprise a second mounting part receivable on said first mounting part, said second mounting part having at least one slot arranged congruent to the at least one slot of said first mounting part when said second mounting part is received on said first mounting part ~~with the features specified in claim 1. Preferred embodiment forms are to be deduced from the dependent claims~~. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 33, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The invention is based on a new operation method for alleviating knock-knees and/or bowlegs, ~~so-called~~ which is referred to as wedge osteotomy. With this method a bone to be corrected is sawn to a certain depth at a suitable location. In order then to align the bone in a more or less straight position one introduces at least one bone wedge created from the body's own bone material into the sawn gap which has been previously incorporated into the bone. These bone wedges may have different thickness and wedge angles, according to the extent of the correction to be effected. This method has the advantage that the sawn bone grows quickly together again. For manufacturing the bone wedges, the body's own bone material is removed preferably from the pelvis by knocking-in a suitable punch sleeve. Such punch sleeves are known for removing preferably circular bone cylinders of a certain length and diameter. A bone piece or bone cylinder removed in this manner is subsequently sawn into a wedge shape. According to the invention, for cutting up the bone or bone pieces there is provided a device or saw jig which permits the manufacture of bone wedges of a defined size and defined angle. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Hereinafter the invention is described by way of example and by way of the accompanying figures. ~~There are shown in~~ In the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of ~~the~~ a first mounting part,

Fig. 2 is a lateral view of the mounting part in the direction of the arrow II in Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a plan view of ~~the~~ a second mounting part,

Fig. 4 is a lateral view of the mounting part according to Fig. 3 in the direction of the arrow IV, and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the assembled first and second mounting parts. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Fig. 1 shows a plan view of the first, lower mounting part 2. A V-shaped receiving ~~groove~~ channel 4 extends in the direction of the longitudinal axis X on the upper side for

accommodating a bone piece. The side walls 6 (see Fig. 2) of the receiving ~~groove~~ channel 4 preferably extend at an angle of essentially 90° to one another. In the region of the receiving ~~groove~~ channel 4, two continuous slots 10 and 12 proceeding from the intersection point of the longitudinal axis X and the transverse axis Y extend in the direction normal to the axes X and Y through the lower mounting part 2. The two slots 10 and 12 intersect at the intersection point of the axes X and Y, i.e. they run crossed to one another. The slots 10 and 12 run at ~~an angle~~ respective angles α, ß to the longitudinal axis X. In the shown example the angle α between the slot 10 and the longitudinal axis X is more acute or smaller than the angle ß between the slot 12 and the longitudinal axis X. This permits the manufacture of bone wedges with a different gradient or with a different wedge angle according to which of the two slots 10 and 12 is used for guiding the saw blade. Proceeding from the transverse axis Y, a scale 14 is attached on the surface of the lower parts 2 in both directions along the X-axis, said scale simplifying the centric insertion of the bone piece with respect to the axis Y so that one may manufacture two identical bone wedges. On both longitudinal sides of the lower mounting part 2 there are formed recesses or grooves 16 which extend in a direction normal to the axes X and Y. The side surfaces in the region of the grooves 16 at the same time run parallel to the axis X. The recesses or grooves 16 serve for guiding ~~the~~ a second mounting part, as will be explained later. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 33, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Fig. 3 shows a plan view of the second, upper mounting part 18. Also in the mounting part 18 on one surface there is formed a V-shaped groove as a receiving channel 20 extending in the direction of the longitudinal axis X. In the region of the receiving channel 20 there are arranged slots 22 and 24 corresponding to the lower mounting part 2 according to Fig. 1, which run crossed to one another and intersect at the intersection point of the axes X and Y. The slots 22 and 24 run as the slots 10 and 12 at an angle α and ß to the longitudinal axis. This allows the slots 22 and 24 to be applied congruently onto the slots 10 and 12 if the mounting parts 2 and 18 are placed on one another. Proceeding from the surface of the mounting part 18 in which the receiving channel 20 is formed, lateral tabs 26 at the same time extend parallel to the longitudinal axis X. The side surfaces of the tabs 26 are formed such that they may enter into the grooves 16 on the lower mounting part 2, wherein the inner surfaces of the two tabs 26 which face one another come to bear

on the opposed outer side surfaces of the lower mounting part 2 in the region of the grooves 16 and thus align the upper mounting part 18 with respect to the lower mounting part 2 in the direction of the axis Y. In the direction of the axis X the width of the tabs 26 is directed to the width of the grooves 16 in this direction so that an alignment in the direction of the axis X is likewise effected if the upper mounting part 18 is placed onto the lower mounting part 2. The end-face edges 28 of the tabs 26 extending parallel to the axis X are formed rounded or curved, as may be recognised in Fig. 4. The end-face edges 28 come into contact with the end-faces 17 in the grooves 16 if the tabs 26 are applied into the grooves 16. By way of the fact that the end-faces 28 are formed curved, the mounting parts 2 and 18 if they are applied onto one another may be tilted to one another in a plane ~~tentered~~ centered by the axes X and Z so that slightly conical bone pieces may also be securely fixed between the receiving grooves 24. --

Please amend the abstract in accordance with the abstract attached hereto on a separate sheet.